

LORENZO DANFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE: one door East of the Court House.

D. D. T. OWEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE: on North side of Main street, a few doors
East of Market street.

DR. HENRY WEST
Has resumed the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Residence East end of town. Office at Drug Store.

C. L. POORMAN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O.
OFFICE: Masonic Hall Building, a few doors East of
the Court House.

R. H. COCHRAN,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE: three doors East of the Court House.

Dr. John Alexander,
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the Seminary prop-
erty, West end of town.

DR. J. W. FISHER
DENTIST.
HAVING permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE,
would respectfully announce that he is
prepared to perform all operations pertaining
to his profession.

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BANK open from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. Discount days
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the House and the furniture in first-class order. He
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D. J. R. PETER, M.D., Penn state, Pittsburgh, near
St. Clair Hotel, attends to the treatment of all Dis-
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References: Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Rev. Wm. A.
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REFERENCES:
J. A. G. H. Devoe, Woodfield, Ohio; S. L.
McGowan, Woodfield, Ohio; John R. Smith, Summerville, Ohio;
J. A. G. H. Devoe, Woodfield, Ohio; S. L. McGowan,
Woodfield, Ohio; John R. Smith, Summerville, Ohio;

Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, DEC. 22, 1864.

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Selected Poetry.

"GOD BLESS VIA USA."
GOD BLESS OUR NATIVE LAND!
From every clime, and name and race,
Thine thrumming hymns come,
A mighty Empire's hymns to trace,
A world's hymns to trace.
Chorus—From mountain peak to sea gift alone
Let Freedom's noble land
Sing the song that our hearts are sore
With love for our native land!
Columbia's plains are broad and fair,
Each coast an ocean wave,
Vast lakes and streams that sweep like
Upon their sunlit waves.
Her mountains towering meet the skies,
Her valleys are green,
Her fields are golden, her corn is
Pure gold her grain's bright sheen.
Guided down our mighty blood,
And freedom guards the land,
While linked in love and brotherhood,
Invincible we stand.
Unfold our banner! Let it wave
From every shore and clime!
Its honored light our fathers gave,
All hail! our glorious flag!

Choice Miscellany.

Curious Facts.

It is well known that the casualties on the battle field bear a very surprising proportion to the amount of ammunition expended. In the severest engagements of the rebellion, after two or three days of sanguinary fighting, marked by the constant ringing of artillery and the incessant crash of musketry, by far the large part of the contending forces have escaped unhurt. At the same time the weapons employed are of the most destructive patterns, and the positions of the combatants selected with a view to inflict the greatest amount of injury. Many causes undoubtedly conspire to increase the inadequacy of the results to the means. Some very curious facts were developed by the inspection of the guns captured on the field of Gettysburg. About 28,000 muskets were taken. Of these 24,000 were found to be loaded, 12,000 containing two loads, and 6,000 from three to ten loads each.

In numerous instances half a dozen balls were driven into a single charge of powder. In some cases the former possessor had reversed the muzzle order—placing the ball at the bottom of the barrel and the powder on the top. Not unfrequently several paper cartridges were packed about one another without being torn or broken. One Springfield musket contained twenty-three loads, all of which were regularly arranged. Other arrangements equally extraordinary were discovered.

Future Existence.

It is hard to think when the ties of kindred and friendship are linked around the heart—when intellect has achieved its loftiest triumphs and has wound its power into song, and left it in a cloud of glory—when the noble, the good, the loved, the beautiful have passed to the grave—it is hard to think that we shall never behold them again; we cling to the hopes which spring up amid these dark thoughts and tell us these things are so. We look for analogies in nature to soothe these hopes. We behold the mean, the groveling worm of today transformed to-morrow a thing of glory that flutters in the beauty of a new and bright-winged existence, and we say, "thus shall man die and live again." We behold the seasons of the year and the leaf and falling fruit—the snow weathered and the leaf and stream, and when they pass, and when the glad spring returns again, and streams break their fetters, and the trees put forth their loveliness, and the flowers look up and smile at us, we exclaim: "Thus shall man, who fades away like the summer flower, or the autumn leaf, break from the bonds of death, and exult in a new climate, where the sun never sets, and where all is bright forever."

Personal Appearance of Beauregard and his Generals.

Beauregard is about five feet seven inches high, gray hair, broad forehead, face tapering rapidly to the chin; prominent nose, dull, dark eyes, and wears a gray moustache and mustache. He is fifty years old. Hood is about six feet high, light hair, fair complexion, gray eyes, heavy sandy beard, a large framed man, about thirty-five years old.

S. D. Lee is a young man about twenty-nine years old, five feet eight inches in height, light hair and whiskers, gray eyes and fair complexion. He is fifty years old. Cheatham is five feet nine inches high, heavy build, dark hair, dark hazel eyes, about fifty-five years old.

Clayton is six feet high, about forty-eight years old, hair turning gray, short still beard, a good looking man.

Pat. Cleburne is six feet or two inches high, about forty-two years old, lean, iron gray hair.

Bate is a well-grown man, about thirty-eight years old, six feet high, dark hair, speaks pleasantly, and limps upon his right leg from wounds received in Georgia.

YOUNG MAN PAY ATTENTION.—Don't be a loafer, don't call yourself a loafer, don't keep a loafer's company, don't hang about loafing places. Better work for nothing and board yourself, than to sit around day after day, or stand around corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind, better for your own respect, better for the world, to get a good job, than to be a loafer. As long as I live I will eat first and wash my face afterwards, which all cats do, even to this day.

A CAT caught a sparrow and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said: "No gentleman eats till he washes his face."

The cat, struck with this remark, set the sparrow down, and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This verdict passed extremely, and he said: "As long as I live I will eat first and wash my face afterwards," which all cats do, even to this day.

Slavery and the Bible.

The following debate occurred in the recent Constitutional Convention of Maryland: Mr. Barry, of Prince George's—Now I propose to show from the Bible that slavery is of divine origin. Will the gentleman be astonished if I make it to the 14th chapter of Genesis, the 14th, 15th, and 16th verses. I believe my friend from Cecil (Mr. Scott) is fond of reading the Bible, but I am afraid he has read it to little purpose.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan.

And he divided himself against them, he and his servants, by night, and smote them and pursued them unto Hobab, which is on the left hand of Damascus.

And he brought back all the goods, and also brought again his brother Lot, and his goods, and the women also and the people.

Mr. Scott—That shows the propriety of arming slaves (laughter).

Mr. Barry—They were fighting for their households, and in support of their institutions, led by the master. Abram possessed servants which he marshaled against his enemies.

Mr. Scott—Just what Abraham is doing now against our enemies (renewed laughter).

Mr. Barry—I now refer to the 16th chapter of Genesis:

And Sarai, Abram's wife, bore him no children, and she had an maid, an Egyptian, whose name was Hagar.

And Sarai said unto Abram: Behold now the Lord hath restrained me from bearing; I pray thee, go in unto my maid, it may be that I may obtain children by her. And Abram hearkened to the voice of Sarai.

Mr. Scott—I did not know you claimed Bible authority for that practice (great laughter).

Mr. Barry continued reading from the Bible to show the result of Abram's following Sarai's advice, and the divine sanction of his conduct, a blessing being pronounced upon his seed by an angel of the Lord, when he was again interrupted by Mr. Scott, who asked permission to say something.

Mr. Barry, already worried and fearing further discussion, refused to be catechized, and took refuge in cant, saying:

"I am astonished, Mr. President, that while the Holy Scriptures are being read here, there should be so much levity. I am astonished that the gentleman should not have more respect for themselves—for you as the presiding officer of this body—for the Bible and its holy teachings, than to make anything read from it a subject of merriment."

At a recent meeting of the Geneva Synod, a certain D. D., in a noble speech for the Government and the Union, related the following incident:

A few Sabbaths since I preached a sermon to my people, in which I set forth the solemn duty of every citizen—especially of every Christian citizen—to stand by the Government in the time of peril. After the service, as I was passing out of the church a Democratic broker spoke to me and said:

"Doctor, I would like to talk over with you on my political views. I must really take exceptions to what you have said."

I replied to him: "(I judge that the Doctor was formerly a Democrat in good and regular standing, though doubtless he was read out of the party now.) we used to insist upon the duty of upholding the Government. That was right, wasn't it?"

"You once upon a time," he said, "the fugitive slave law was passed, and the law of the land must be enforced, no matter how strong the prejudices or the conscientious scruples arrayed against it."

"Oh yes, certainly," says the Democrat. "Well, my good friend," I continued the Doctor, "that was the very sermon I preached to day, and I guess we had better not spend the time in talking it over much."

The Democrat subsided, looked queer, vanished.

The St. Albans Case.
[From the N. Y. Tribune, 14th.]
Mr. Justice Cushing of Montreal has discharged absolutely the St. Albans raiders. He has denied jurisdiction in the case and has held that the raiders were not in the United States when they committed the robbery and murder. Assuming that all the other cases were equally before him for adjudication, he declined to hear the protest of counsel for the United States. In a word, Mr. Justice Cushing has announced that so far as the Judiciary in Canada is concerned, the resident rebels in this Province have full license to descend upon the territory of the United States, to rob, burn, and murder, at their own discretion.

It is not worth while to waste much indignation on this Mr. Cushing, but we remark that the case before him was put off some weeks ago, on a petition of prisoners of counsel, to attend to the case. Upon the calling on of the case at the adjourned day, no word was whispered of the expected evidence, but was of jurisdiction of the case, and the judge and the counsel for the rebels with each other in indecent attempts to assume the role of rescuers on which they had agreed.

We know nothing of what action the Canadian authorities may now be disposed to take, but the Administration at Washington may now, perhaps, inquire of Great Britain whether she justifies the refusal of its judges to try a case of arson, robbery and murder committed by men within its jurisdiction, because the acts were perpetrated within our borders; and whether, if the refusal is to rest on the ground that these were the acts of belligerents, she means to permit war to be waged upon the United States from her territory and by men amenable to her laws?

Good News from Sherman.

Communication Opened with the Fleet—Savannah Probably Captured.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.
The following was received last night from Port Royal by telegraph:

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 12.
To Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
I have just received a communication from Sherman's army. He is a few miles from Savannah, and in fine spirits. I shall bring my available force in connection with the army. A despatch is forwarded with this.

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren arrived here this morning, with the following important despatch for the Secretary of the Navy:

FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, PORT ROYAL, Dec. 12.
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
It is my happiness to apprise the Department that Gen. Sherman with his army is in the harbor, and I am in communication with him.

In view of his probable arrival I had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from the Telford yesterday, in order to be at hand. I had not to wait many hours. This morning about 8 o'clock the Philadelphia arrived with Capt. Duncanson and his staff, Sergt. Myron J. Kunkin and George W. Quimby, bearing the following lines from Gen. Howard:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR SAVANNAH CANAL, GA., Dec. 9.
"Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in the City of Savannah:
"Sir: We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine spirits and near by. Respectfully,

"O. O. HOWARD,
"Maj.-Gen. Comd'g Right Wing of Army."
Capt. Duncanson states that our forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside of Savannah. He says Sherman is not in want of anything.

Perhaps no event could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announce. I beg to congratulate the Government on its occurrence.

I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Department will commend Capt. Duncanson and his companions to the Honorable Secretary of War for some mark of approbation for their success in establishing communication between Gen. Sherman and the fleet. It was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

(Signed) J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

The following extract from a letter from Gen. Sherman, written before he started upon his march, shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but accomplished the difficult work some twenty or thirty days earlier than he expected:

KINGSTON, GA., Nov. 3.
To Capt. Pennock, U. S. N., Mount City:
In a few days I will be off for salt water, and hope to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again. Will you be kind enough to write and tell him to look out for me about Christmas from Hilton Head to Savannah?

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

Order from Gen. Dix.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 14.—General Order No. 97.—Information having been received at these Headquarters, that rebel marauders who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the United States, and to the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property. All military commanders in the frontiers are therefore instructed in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the population, if possible, while in the commission of their crimes, or if it be necessary with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, all commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are under circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to these Headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major General Commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise to the fullest extent the authority he possesses under the laws, recognized by all civilized States, in regard to the management of hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and fleeing to for an asylum among committing acts of depredation within our own.

Such an exercise of duty having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiarism, robbery and murder, it is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will be restrained from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that proper measures of exercise will be left to the execution of the public authorities.

By command of Maj. Gen. Dix,
D. T. VAN BUREN, Col. A. Adj.

The 183d Ohio at Franklin.
[From the Nashville Union, Dec. 9.]
Some of the Louisville and Cincinnati papers, through their correspondents, have made a mistake in the particular that they locate the 183d Ohio regiment, Col. Hoge commanding, as being in the 4th A. C., and on the skirmish line at the battle of Franklin, and as breaking in disorder. We are authorized by Col. S. A. Strickland, commanding 3d Div., 2d Div., 23d A. C., to say that the 183d Ohio regiment was in the Brigade behind the works, and in the second line of battle, and that, with the exception of a few stragglers, the 183d O. V. I., and its gallant officers, met the highest expectations of all superiors throughout the entire engagement, by the handsome manner in which they charged the enemy, and fought through the engagement at Franklin.

The Lieutenant Colonel, Col. Clark, was killed, and four other officers and 49 men, were either killed or wounded.

The Louisville Journal, which supported McClellan, gets off the following:

It is said that Kansas has chosen two McClellan electors in consequence of quarrels. We hope not; the McClellan party is just twenty-one, has attained its majority, and will look about before it goes ahead in the world.

Farragut.
[The following grand poem was read by Col. A. J. H. Duganne, at the recent reception to Rear-Admiral Farragut at New York.]

Shipsmates! together met
Now the watch is set
Drain we a can to-night:
God keep good sailors all!
Rest to the brave who fall!
God bless our Admiral!

Leading the van to-night
Soon from the traitor's bars,
Wearing the traitor's bars,
We shall bring out the Stars,
Blazoned with stripes again!
High over battle scars,
Liberty's types again!
Now, my song I bring
Loud, like a bugle ring,
FARRAGUT'S name I sing,
Fill up your pipes again!

Down drops the setting sun;
Swift rolls the darkness on;
Shipsmates, the night cometh!
Silent are trump and drum:
Silent are shot and bomb:
All the dark fleet is dumb—
Dumb, till the light cometh!
Yonder's the little span;
Yonder's the little van—
Yonder is Farragut:
Drink to the Iron Man—
Drink to bold Farragut!
Shells be the cups we plight—
Cannon our breakers bright;
Blood be our wine to-night:
Fill up to Farragut!

Tell us, ye planets true!
Tell us, ye waters blue,
Whether do eagles fly?
Out of what ocean's foam,
Out of what breaker's comb,
Born from what coral home,
Soar up the sea-gull high?
Then shall our answer rise
Higher than sea-gull's cries:
Higher than sea-gull's cries,
Upward, with Farragut:
Upward, through glory's skies,
Sailing with Farragut!
He from the seas arose,
Grand with their deep repose;
White with their silver snows:
God bless old Farragut!

Out of War's baptism,
Sprinkled with fire-crisis,
Glory reveals her own;
Thus, like his namesake bold,
David, renowned of old,
Boyshood the man foretold:
Glory but sealed her own!
Scarcely had twelve summer suns
Passed him, like halcyons,
When with immortal ones
Mingled young Farragut:
Breasting the British guns,
Battled young Farragut!
Read ye our Hero's scroll,
Shrined in the Capitol:
Fifty years back, his role
Bears the name—FARRAGUT!

There was old Farragut.

Castles once more we passed;
Ships on the shore we cast;
Lashed to our banner mast
Still was bold Farragut!

Messmates! at noon we fought:
This may be our last night;
Fill up the can again!
If we must bravely fall,
God keep our dear ones all!
God shield the Admiral!

Leading our van again!
When, o'er yon channel bars,
Stream out the rocket stars,
Then, to our signal spars,
Up will climb Farragut:
Listening to cannon-jars,
There will be Farragut!
Wrapped in his battle-cloak,
Woven from fire and smoke,
God bless his heart of oak:
There will be Farragut!

Summary of Congressional Proceedings.
SENATE, Dec. 13.—Mr. Sumner reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer one of our gunboats to the Republic of Liberia, that Government to pay for it in ten annual installments. Mr. Sherman reported a bill to construct six revenue cutters for the lakes. After some debate and the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, the bill was passed. Mr. Wilson proposed a joint resolution securing freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers. Referred to the Military Committee. That part of the President's message speaking of foreign immigration was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Bankrupt Bill was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The credentials of Senator Anthony of Rhode Island were presented. He is elected for six years from the 4th of March next. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Dec. 13.—Mr. Eliot offered a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume political relations with the General Government. Mr. Cole introduced a bill granting public lands to certain railroad companies in California. He also introduced a bill to establish a Department of Mines, to collect and diffuse useful information on that subject. Laid over. The papers of the Louisiana Members, before referred to the Judiciary Committee, are sent to the Committee on Rebellious States. A resolution by Chandler was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on coal. The House then took up the bill for Navy Yard at New London. After some debate, the whole subject was laid on the table. The House then took up Mr. Ward's resolution of last Session, proposing to give Great Britain notice of an intention to repeal the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Commissioners to make a new treaty. Mr. Morrill moved a substitute omitting all reference to a new treaty, simply giving notice of our intention to terminate the agreement. In this form the resolution passed, 85 ye. 0 nays. Adjourned.

SENATE, Dec. 14.—Mr. Nesmith of Oregon, presented the memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, praying for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State.

Mr. Grimes of Iowa, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. John A. Winslow of the United States Navy, also a similar resolution in the case of Wm. B. Cushing, which were passed.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Recent raids have been organized in Canada and New Scotland, and enlisted in the said British Provinces by men purporting to hold commissions from the rebels for murdering and robbing peaceable citizens of the United States; for burning cities and villages; for piratically capturing merchant vessels; for murdering the crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robbery and plunder of the peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The people of the British Provinces seem disposed to protect these thieves, robbers, incendiaries, pirates and murderers, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbling of the law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and the Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and invasions.

Mr. Johnson—"Object to the resolution."

The President pro tem.—"The resolution will lie over, objection being made."

Mr. Chandler—"I had hoped there would be no objection to it. I will now offer another resolution which I ask to be referred to the Committee on Commerce."

The resolution was read, &c., as follows:

WHEREAS, At the commencement of the present rebellion the United States were at peace with all the governments of the world, and on terms of comity and good will with Great Britain; and

WHEREAS, That nation, before the arrival on her soil of our Minister, accredited by the Administration of President Lincoln, precipitately acknowledged the rebels as belligerents, thus recognizing their flag upon the ocean, without which recognition it would have been regarded and treated as piracy by all other powers; and

WHEREAS, She then proclaimed perfect neutrality between a republic with which she had entertained friendly relations for upward of half a century and its treasonable subjects; and

WHEREAS, Numbers of her subjects with the knowledge of her official communications fitting fast sailing vessels and loaded with munitions of war, for the purpose of running into our blockaded ports or the rebels, thus furnishing them the means of organizing and carrying on the rebellion, and without which it could not have sustained itself for six months;

Resolved, In addition to the above, and with the knowledge of the Government, British subjects and members of Parliament, engaged in the manufacture of piratical English ships, owned by British subjects, manned by British seamen, and sailing under British colors, for the purpose of burning, and utterly driving from the ocean all peaceful vessels sailing under the flag of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Many private and unarmed American ships have been burned and destroyed by these pirates from English ports, thus causing great loss and damage to the citizens of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to make out a list of such cargo

Thus destroyed, with a fair estimate of the valuation and interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, from the date of presentation; and that he be directed to demand from the British Government, payment in full, for all ships or cargoes destroyed as aforesaid.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution, which lies over and were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Doellittle, of Wis., wished to have the resolution in relation to taxation, offered by him on Monday, taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance, which was done.

A joint resolution from the House was announced giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE—Mr. Wilson reported a bill amendatory of the Act of July 17, 1859, to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, &c., so as to read that any alien of 21 years of age, and upward, who shall have enlisted in the volunteer regular army, navy or marine corps, and been honorably discharged, may become a citizen without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence.

The bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing by treaty, or otherwise, for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier from murder, arson and burglary, the practice of robbing invasion.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all Major Generals, and all Brigadier Generals in the military service of the United States, who on the 15th day of February, 1862, shall not be in the performance of duty, or services corresponding to their respective grades and ranks, shall be dismissed from the service, except those who have been absent from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or disease contracted in the line of his duty while in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war in the line of the enemy, or under parole.

The bill was passed by a vote of 98 against 38.

The Senate bill authorizing the purchase or construction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes, and appropriating one million of dollars for that purpose, was passed without objection.

The House went into committee on the President's message.

Mr. Brooks made a speech in opposition to two points in the message, viz.: that the war must go on without any further negotiation, and that the war must continue until slavery is abolished throughout the United States.

List of Chief Justices.

The following is a complete list of the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States since the year 1789:

John Jay, commissioned September 26, 1789.
William Cushing, Mass., January 27, 1790.
Oliver Ellsworth, of Conn., March 4, 1796.

John Jay, of New York, December 19, 1801 (Mr. Jay declining the appointment).
John Marshall, of Virginia, January 31, 1801.

Roger B. Taney, Maryland, March 15, 1836.
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, December 6, 1864.